

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**PODOWN 50 D. PRATA EAST**  
 Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**  
 Hongkong, 7th November, 1889. **(3531)**  
 (20.11.89)

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**ZETLAND LODGE.**  
  
 No. 123.  
 REGULAR MEETING of the above  
 LODGE will be held in the "FARM-  
 HOUSE HALL, ZETLAND STREET, on MONDAY,  
 a 11th of November, at 8.00 for 9 p.m. pre-  
 sently. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
 Hongkong, 7th November, 1889. **(3532)**  
 (20.11.89)

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**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
 LIMITED.**  
 FOR SWATOW, AMOI, AND FOOSHOW.  
 THE Company's Steamship  
 "NAMOA,"  
 Captain Pookoh, will be despatched for the  
 above Ports TO-MORROW, the 8th inst., at  
 10 o'clock, instant, as previously advertised.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,  
 General Managers,  
 Hongkong, 8th November, 1889. **(3229)**  
 (20.11.89)

THE Steamship

"CAMORTA"

Captain Fyfe, will be despatched as above  
C-MORROW, the 8th instant, at THREE  
P.M., instead of as previously advised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. 12850

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.  
The Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the  
above Ports at C-MORROW, the 9th inst.  
P.M. at 3, instead of as previously adver-  
sised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. 12858

CENTRAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS\*\*  
TO JAPAN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA, CUBA, THE WEST INDIES  
AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, & THE

**ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.**

THE Steamship "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, at 10 A. M. The ship will call at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PASSENGER PACKAGES should be marked to the Agents in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P. M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Passes granted as follows:

To San Francisco and return.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return.....	\$84.75
available for 6 months.....	\$25.00
To Liverpool.....	\$25.00
To London.....	\$30.00

To other European ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers and Crew. Freight reduced for goods of the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding to the Eastern Coast of Africa, India and the Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, return to San Francisco, or to Yokohama or Japan (vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 % . This allowance

Commer. Invoires to accompany Cargo de-  
mailed to points beyond San Francisco in the  
United States should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Com-  
pany, No. 50 1/2, Queen's Road Central,  
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1899. 14

FOR NEW YORK.

THE S/S. 1.1. American Ship

"WANDERING JEW"  
will load here for the above Port, and will have  
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1899. 1893

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND of \$5 per Share has this  
day been declared, making further interest  
on Capital to the rate of 5 per cent. at the rate  
of 4 per cent. per Annum (making the total  
interest on Capital for 1898 14 per cent.).

Warrants may be had on application at the  
Office of the Company.

**JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.,**  
General Agents,  
Canton Import and Export Co., Limited  
HONGKONG, 28th October, 1884. 12353  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**WATERBURY WATCHES.**  
THE HANDEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.

**\$ PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$3**  
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR  
EACH WATCH.

Orders from Overseas to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

**THE MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.**  
(Sole Agents in Japan & China  
for the Sale of the above Watches.)  
10, Queen's Road Central,  
Opposite Marine House.  
HONGKONG, 30th August, 1885. 12358

**CABBULINIA ALENARHUS.**

**A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION OF WOOD.**  
The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-stain.

**THE SIMPLE APPLICATION. GREAT BAYING. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.**  
Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Decay, and Decay.

The most effective preparation against the  
 ravage of WHITE ANTS and all other Wood  
 destroying insects, produced by the  
 leading authority in the Colonies.  
 Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8  
 anns per lb.  
 For Further Particulars, apply to  
**SCHMEE & Co.,**  
 Sole Agt-s,  
 No. 16, Stanley Street,  
 Hongkong, 18th June, 1884. 11350

**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
**J. B. WHITE & BROS.**  
 SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,  
**HOLLIDAY WIRE & CO.**  
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1884. 11350



## INTIMATIONS.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.  
SEASON 1899-1900.

WE have just received our New Season's importations direct from the best growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES (for ordering from containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.  
ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

## WE GUARANTEE.

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seeds to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which will cause the seeds to shrivel. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1899.

## WATSON'S PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

## OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our New PATENT DRYING BOTTLES, which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1899. 11-19

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancelled.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 7th, 1899.

The Committee appointed by the Singapore Municipal Council to collect statistics and information relative to the effects of the reap of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, has found it impossible to perform the task entrusted to it. The report states that a letter was addressed to Government requesting the assistance of its officers in obtaining information necessary for the general purposes of the Committee. His Excellency the Governor was already in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, and regretted, therefore, that he was unable to allow his officers to give any information.

As the Protector of Chinese and the Colonial Medical Officers also possessed the knowledge which would be valuable for the Committee's investigation into the relative condition of the inmates of the Chinese and Native hospitals and since the repeal of the C. D. O., and as it was felt that without such investigation the more compiling of statistics as to the increase of disease would be of little practical value, the Committee considered that the purpose for which it was appointed could no longer be fulfilled. The President of the Council said that "under the circumstances that had better give it up." So appears to end the forthright hope in the war against the mischievous policy which has deprived Singapore as well as other places of a most important safeguard of the public health. The Singapore Press, however, will press for action.

The Government, it urges, is in full possession of information as to civil hospitals, dispensaries, the garrison, and the navy, and that what the Municipal Council should do is to forward a statement or memorial to the Governor, embodying the statement of the civil medical practitioners, and asking the Governor to refer, in support of their case, to the information which he can have at pleasure from official sources. Our contemporary also suggests a solution of the difficulty whereby it thinks medical examination of public women could be secured without the use of the word "compulsory." In an Ordinance already in force it is laid down that the Governor may from time to time notify that particular areas are to be forbidden to the class of individuals or establishments of which the former law took full cognisance. It follows logically, says our contemporary, that the Governor should have the power of excluding from Municipal limits entirely any such sources of danger. In such, however, as would voluntarily undertake to comply with any conditions that may be to the Governor seem desirable to frame, and only so long as they would so comply, might the application of the above principle not hold. The argument is ingenious, but we fear has little chance of success. Closely examined it comes to precisely the same thing as the old law. Formerly public women were compelled

to submit to examination for legal pains and penalties, whereas the new proposal is that they should not be allowed to carry on their traffic unless they submit to examination. The alteration simply lies in the penalty, for not submitting formerly it was fine and imprisonment, now it is proposed it should be expulsion from the town. Our contemporary, in support of its argument, refers as a precedent to the Indian Contaminated Bill, under which commanding officers of military cantonments in India are to have full powers, at their discretion, to exclude from cantonment limits any persons residing therein whose presence they may think prejudicial, and that, too, with or without assigning any reason. There is a great distinction, however, between the government of a military cantonment and of a town or city. The Cantonment Bill will probably not escape the criticism of the Exeter Hall faction. The chance of the same system being allowed at Singapore is, we think, most remote. Desirable as the system no doubt is in itself, so far from being the fact that its use would not involve anything that could be considered out of harmony with the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons upon this question, it seems to us that it is directly contrary both to the spirit and letter of those resolutions. Ignorance expended on trying to evade the determination of the House of Commons is simply wasted, for the Government is bound to see that effect is given to that determination, however much the Executive may disagree with it. There is a slight though very remote possibility that direct agitation for an alteration of the determination might succeed, and it is in that direction that the opponents of the present system must look. Compare the system suggested by our Singapore contemporary with that which prevails in Hongkong. Here we have really a voluntary system; any inmate of a brothel who likes can avail herself of examination, and many of them do, but for those who do not there is no penalty or disability prescribed. Under the system suggested by the Free Press the disability would be a very heavy one. As to the effectiveness of the voluntary system, presumably it does prevent disease spreading to the extent it would otherwise do, but the abolition of compulsory examination has nevertheless been followed, as was anticipated, by a very serious increase.

## THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board has under consideration the question of the cultivation of calf lymph in the colony for vaccination purposes. A scheme has been prepared by the Colonial Surgeon, which will no doubt receive the approval of the Board. As to its desirability, if it is feasible, there can hardly be two opinions. The system of arm to arm vaccination is always attended with serious risk, whatever care be taken. A case was reported from Paris recently in which a child named disease was communicated to several children through their being vaccinated with lymph taken from the arm of an apparently healthy child, and there are many similar cases on record. Not only is animal lymph safer, but it is also stronger and more certain than that taken from the child, the only objection to it being that it induces general inflammation, an inconvenience certainly, but not too great a price to pay for the assurance of perfect safety.

The Volunteer Sunday morning shooting recommences on Sunday next.

The departure of the C. P. steamer *Abeyaratne* is postponed to daylight on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the *Shirley* steamer *Monmouth*, which left for New York, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the *Glen Lee* steamer *Geniovia*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on Tuesday afternoon for this port.

The China and Manila Steamship Company's steamer *Zafra* reports that the *Diamond*, of the same company, is still undergoing repairs at Manila, and may be expected to resume her place on the Hongkong-Manila line for about sixteen days.

The Superintendent of Customs at the P. & O. Co's steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* with the outward English mail of the 11th inst. left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Tuesday for this port. This steamer brings letters to letters despatched from Hongkong on August 25th.

Yesterday we saw across the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's new one dollar note, which was issued on the 1st November. In size they are about two-thirds of the old ones and are in every way neater and more convenient for portability than their predecessors.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th June last, it was promised that a report of the damage done by the great rainstorm of the 29th and 30th May should be laid on the table as soon as the Government was in a position to do so. Is it not time the promise was fulfilled?

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So appears to end the forthright hope in the war against the mischievous policy which has deprived Singapore as well as other places of a most important safeguard of the public health. The Singapore Press, however, will press for action.

The Government, it urges, is in full possession of information as to civil hospitals, dispensaries, the garrison, and the navy, and that what the Municipal Council should do is to forward a statement or memorial to the Governor, embodying the statement of the civil medical practitioners, and asking the Governor to refer, in support of their case, to the information which he can have at pleasure from official sources. Our contemporary also suggests a solution of the difficulty whereby it thinks medical examination of public women could be secured without the use of the word "compulsory." In an Ordinance already in force it is laid down that the Governor may from time to time notify that particular areas are to be forbidden to the class of individuals or establishments of which the former law took full cognisance. It follows logically, says our contemporary, that the Governor should have the power of excluding from Municipal limits entirely any such sources of danger. In such, however, as would voluntarily undertake to comply with any conditions that may be to the Governor seem desirable to frame, and only so long as they would so comply, might the application of the above principle not hold. The argument is ingenious, but we fear has little chance of success. Closely examined it comes to precisely the same thing as the old law. Formerly public women were compelled

to submit to examination for legal pains and penalties, whereas the new proposal is that they should not be allowed to carry on their traffic unless they submit to examination. The alteration simply lies in the penalty, for not submitting formerly it was fine and imprisonment, now it is proposed it should be expulsion from the town. Our contemporary, in support of its argument, refers as a precedent to the Indian Contaminated Bill, under which commanding officers of military cantonments in India are to have full powers, at their discretion, to exclude from cantonment limits any persons residing therein whose presence they may think prejudicial, and that, too, with or without assigning any reason. There is a great distinction, however, between the government of a military cantonment and of a town or city. The Cantonment Bill will probably not escape the criticism of the Exeter Hall faction. The chance of the same system being allowed at Singapore is, we think, most remote. Desirable as the system no doubt is in itself, so far from being the fact that its use would not involve anything that could be considered out of harmony with the resolutions adopted by the House of Commons upon this question, it seems to us that it is directly contrary both to the spirit and letter of those resolutions. Ignorance expended on trying to evade the determination of the House of Commons is simply wasted, for the Government is bound to see that effect is given to that determination, however much the Executive may disagree with it. There is a slight though very remote possibility that direct agitation for an alteration of the determination might succeed, and it is in that direction that the opponents of the present system must look. Compare the system suggested by our Singapore contemporary with that which prevails in Hongkong. Here we have really a voluntary system; any inmate of a brothel who likes can avail herself of examination, and many of them do, but for those who do not there is no penalty or disability prescribed. Under the system suggested by the Free Press the disability would be a very heavy one. As to the effectiveness of the voluntary system, presumably it does prevent disease spreading to the extent it would otherwise do, but the abolition of compulsory examination has nevertheless been followed, as was anticipated, by a very serious increase.

The Hongkong Sanitary Board has under consideration the question of the cultivation of calf lymph in the colony for vaccination purposes. A scheme has been prepared by the Colonial Surgeon, which will no doubt receive the approval of the Board. As to its desirability, if it is feasible, there can hardly be two opinions. The system of arm to arm vaccination is always attended with serious risk, whatever care be taken. A case was reported from Paris recently in which a child named disease was communicated to several children through their being vaccinated with lymph taken from the arm of an apparently healthy child, and there are many similar cases on record. Not only is animal lymph safer, but it is also stronger and more certain than that taken from the child, the only objection to it being that it induces general inflammation, an inconvenience certainly, but not too great a price to pay for the assurance of perfect safety.

The Volunteer Sunday morning shooting recommences on Sunday next.

The departure of the C. P. steamer *Abeyaratne* is postponed to daylight on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the *Shirley* steamer *Monmouth*, which left for New York, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the *Glen Lee* steamer *Geniovia*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on Tuesday afternoon for this port.

The China and Manila Steamship Company's steamer *Zafra* reports that the *Diamond*, of the same company, is still undergoing repairs at Manila, and may be expected to resume her place on the Hongkong-Manila line for about sixteen days.

The Superintendent of Customs at the P. & O. Co's steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* with the outward English mail of the 11th inst. left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Tuesday for this port. This steamer brings letters to letters despatched from Hongkong on August 25th.

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## MAILS DEPART

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M. M. steamer *Congo*, with  
outward French mail, left Saigon at  
the 4th, and is due here on the 7th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The steamer *Japan*, with the Indi  
left Singapore on the 3rd, and is due  
the 5th inst.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*,  
English mail of the 11th ult., left Siga  
5 p.m. on the 5th, and is due here on t  
instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O & O. steamer *Belgia*, with the

insistent.

The C. P. steamer *Campanian Mail*,  
Canadian mail of the 2nd inst., left Val-  
on that date for Japan and China.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. C.'s steamer *Patric* is  
Singapore on the 26th October, and is  
on the 7th November.

The P. & O. Extra-steamer *Nisiren*, is  
Singapore on the 30th inst., and is due  
on the 7th inst.

The Ben Line steamer *Benild* left Sri  
on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on  
the 7th inst.

The D. D. R. steamer *Polytechnia* is due  
on the 31st inst., and is due here on  
the 7th inst.

The Union Line steamer *Dorset* left

pore on the 1st, and may be expected to  
 the 7th inst.  
 The E. & A. steamer *Hemmerle* left  
 Darwin on the 1st ultimo, and is expected  
 arrive here on the 16th inst.  
 The O-S. S. Co's steamer *Ulysses* left  
 port on the 5th, and is due here on the  
 12th inst.  
 The Glen Line steamer *Glenogle* left  
 port on the 1st, and is due here on the  
 12th inst.  
 The Shire Line steamer *Mowatallah* left  
 Singapore on the 6th, and is due here  
 12th inst.  
 The Shire Line steamer *Emberkeekine*  
 London, left Singapore on the 6th, and  
 is expected here on or about the 12th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Letters, Parcels, &c. for Kowloon  
 and steamers in Harbour may be post  
 the General Post Office up to 11.30 a.  
 3.30 p.m. Letters from Kowloon Point  
 must be in the Letter Box which has been  
 in the Police Station Compound up to 12  
 o'clock.

Local rates will be charged.

To avoid the sending of letters from Kow  
 are requested to cancel their stamps by  
 the word *stamped* across them.

Covers containing Bank Notes, Jewellery  
 should be registered.

There will be no Sunday delivery.

[illegible]

For Singapore, Batavia, Samarang,  
 Sourabaya, —*Er Amora*, to-day, the 7th  
 at 2.30 p.m.  
 For Hongkongi. —*Er Ningpo*, to-day, the  
 7th inst., at 3.30 p.m.  
 For Saigon. —*Er Chuaï*, to-day, the  
 inst., at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Hongkong, Kobe, and Yokohama.  
*Geatroy*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.  
*Nemco*, to-day, the 7th inst., at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Hongkong, Amoy, and Swatow.  
 To-morrow, the 8th inst., at 2.30 p.m.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island,  
 Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney,  
 Melbourne, and Adelaide to-morrow, the  
 8th inst., at 3.30 p.m.  
 For Straits and Calcutta. —*Er Morat*,  
 Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m.  
 For Hongkong, Amoy, and Saigon.  
 Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3.30 p.m.  
 For Straits, Colombo, Bombay, and  
 —*Er Adipatone*, on Saturday, the 9th  
 inst., at 3.30 p.m.  
 For London. —*Er Brindisi*, on Saturday,  
 9th inst., at 5.00 p.m.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.  
*Verone*, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 5.00  
 p.m.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKETS**  
 The French Contract Packet *Chou* will  
 be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th  
 inst., at 5.00 p.m., for Saigon, Hongkong,  
 and places beyond, via *Marseilles*; to La  
 Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Cal-  
 cutta, Singapore, Amoy, Hongkong, and  
 Yokohama, Australia, Colombo, Aden,  
 Bombay, and Cape of Good Hope.  
 The usual hours will be observed in cir-  
 cles the Malacca &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility  
 for the loss of letters, parcels, or other  
 contents of Corres containing Bank Notes,  
 Gold, or Jewellery, and where Registration  
 been negotiated, will make no enquiries  
 alleged losses of such contents.

**HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH  
 AND FRENCH MAILS.**

The following hours will be observed in collecting the mails for Europe, &c. by the English and French steamers, which leave on Mondays.  
Money Order Office will be closed at 5 p.m. day before.

3.00 A.M.—Posting of Prices Current and other periodicals.

Prices Current and Bidders may however post up to 4 o'clock if they are then in business.

10.00 A.M.—Registry office. Advertisers all day.

10.30 A.M.—Posting of newspapers, books, & patterns closed.

11.00 A.M.—Mail office.

LATE LETTERS may be posted (from A.M.) with 10 cents late fee up to 11.30 after which hour they may be sent on at this the same rate.

**JAPAN GAZETTE.**  
—Yokohama.

HAVING been appointed Agent in Hongkong and South China for the J. Gossage, Japan Gazette Summary, and Time Table, I have the honor to inform you that advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.



